YUKON BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Yukon Employment Annual Review 2014

Highlights:

- Yukon's 2014 unemployment rate (4.3%) decreased by 1.1 percentage points compared to 2013 (5.4%).
- Compared to 2013 figures, Yukon's labour force increased by 300 to 20,700 in 2014, the number of employed increased by 500 to 19,800 and the number of unemployed decreased by 200 to 900.

Note: Labour force estimates were revised for the years 2001 through 2014 to reflect population counts rebased on the 2011 Census.

Labour Force Characteristics, Yukon, 2005 to 2014

Between 2005 and 2013, Yukon's annual population increased steadily, while the labour force and employment had overall increasing trends. During this period, the unemployment rate ranged from a high of 7.2% in 2012 to a low of 4.4% in 2006.

In 2014, the population aged 15 years and over (27,700) remained the same as 2013, the labour force (20,700) increased and employment (19,800) reached a new peak. The unemployment rate reached a new low of 4.3% in 2014.

The annual 2014 labour force of 20,700 was comprised of 19,800 employed persons (an increase of 500, or 2.6%, over 2013) and 900 unemployed persons (a decrease of 200, or 18.2%, compared to 2013). These figures translate into a decrease of 1.1 percentage points in the annual unemployment rate, from 5.4% in 2013 to 4.3% in 2014. Yukon's unemployment rate (4.3%) was 2.6 percentage points lower than the national average (6.9%) in 2014 and for the eleventh consecutive year, it was lower than Canada's unemployment rate.

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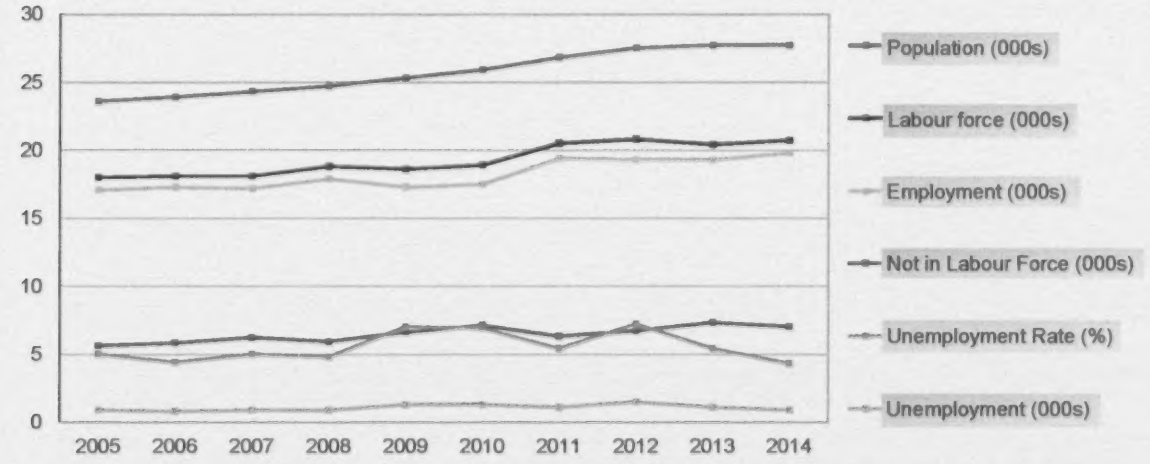
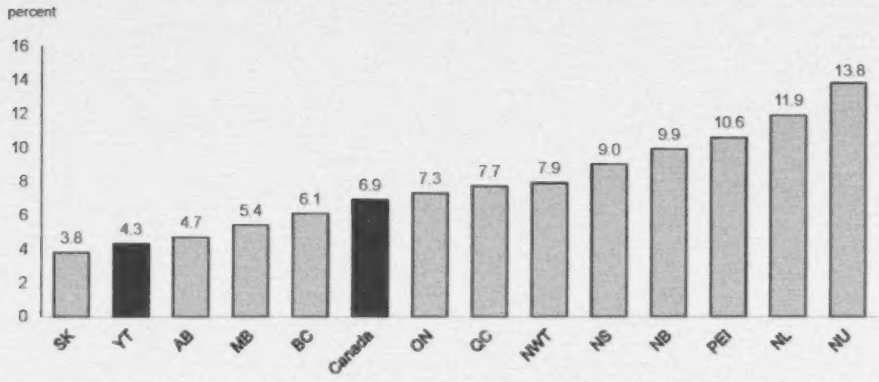


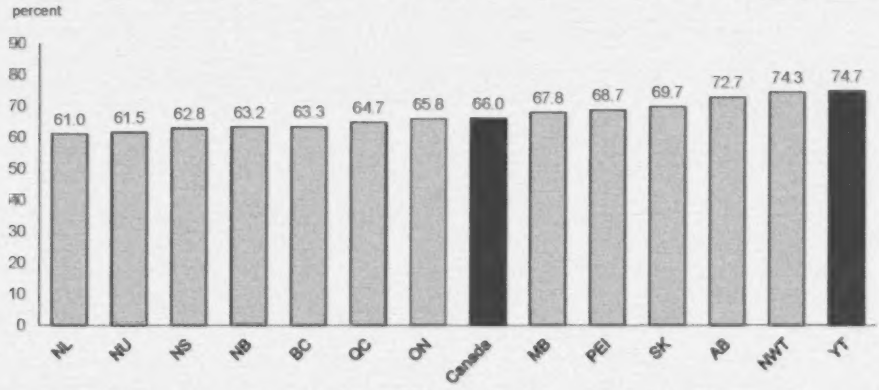
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 282-0123.

Unemployment Rate, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2014



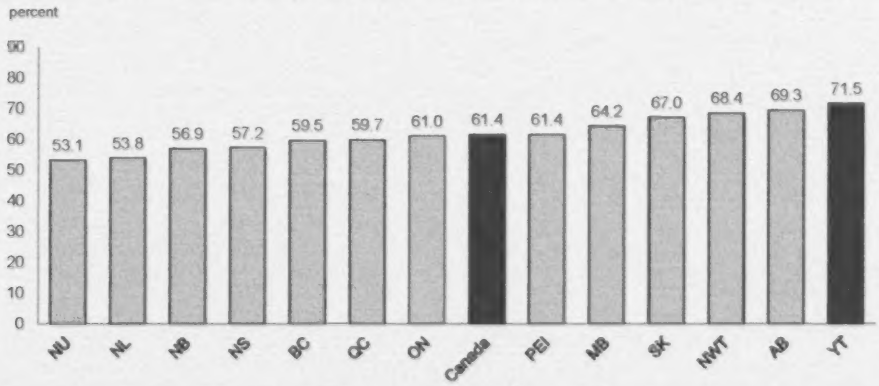
Yukon's 2014 unemployment rate of 4.3% was the second lowest in Canada, following Saskatchewan (3.8%) and marked the eleventh consecutive year of Yukon's unemployment rate being below the national rate. The average unemployment rate over the 10-year period (2005 to 2014), was 5.5% in Yukon and 7.0% in Canada.

Participation Rate, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2014



In 2014, Yukon's participation rate was the highest in Canada at 74.7%. Yukon's average participation rate over the past ten years (2005 to 2014) was 75.0%, higher than all other provinces and territories with the exception of the Northwest Territories (75.7%). Canada's average participation rate over the same time period was 66.9%.

Employment Rate, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2014



In 2014, Yukon's employment rate was the highest in Canada at 71.5%. Yukon's average employment rate over the past ten years (2005 to 2014) was 70.8%, higher than all other provinces and territories. Canada's average employment rate over the same time period was 62.2%.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 282-0123.

Labour Force and Employment by Occupation (NOC-S 2001), Yukon, 2014

	Labour Force	% change '13 to '14	Employed	% change '13 to '14
Total, all occupations	**20,700**	**1.5%**	**19,800**	**2.6%**
Management occupations	1,900	-5.0%	1,900	-5.0%
Senior management occupations	200	0.0%	200	0.0%
Other management occupations	1,600	-11.1%	1,600	-11.1%
Business, finance and administrative occupations	3,500	-2.8%	3,500	2.9%
Professional occupations in business and finance	600	20.0%	600	20.0%
Financial, secretarial and administrative occupations	1,200	-7.7%	1,200	0.0%
Clerical occupations, including supervisors	1,700	0.0%	1,600	0.0%
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	1,300	0.0%	1,200	0.0%
Health occupations	1,200	33.3%	1,200	50.0%
Professional occupations in health, nurse supervisors and registered nurses	700	40.0%	700	40.0%
Technical, assisting and related occupations in health	500	66.7%	500	66.7%
Occupations in social science, education, government service and religion	3,000	-3.2%	3,000	0.0%
Occupations in social science, government service and religion	2,400	0.0%	2,400	4.3%
Teachers and professors	600	-14.3%	600	-14.3%
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	900	80.0%	800	60.0%
Sales and service occupations	5,000	6.4%	4,700	6.8%
Wholesale, technical, insurance, real estate sales specialists, and retail, wholesale and grain buyers	300	50.0%	300	50.0%
Retail salespersons, sales clerks, cashiers, including retail trade supervisors	1,100	22.2%	1,000	25.0%
Chefs and cooks, and occupations in food and beverage service, including supervisors	700	0.0%	600	-14.3%
Occupation in protective services	500	25.0%	500	66.7%
Childcare and home support workers	300	-25.0%	300	-25.0%
Sales and service occupations n.e.c., including occupations in travel and accommodation, attendants in recreation and sport as well as supervisors	2,100	-4.5%	2,000	0.0%
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	3,200	-5.9%	2,900	-6.5%
Contractors and supervisors in trades and transportation	500	0.0%	500	0.0%
Construction trades	600	0.0%	600	0.0%
Other trades occupations	1,100	0.0%	1,000	0.0%
Transport and equipment operators	700	-12.5%	700	0.0%
Trades helpers, construction, and transportation labourers and related occupations	300	-25.0%	200	-33.3%
Occupations unique to primary industry	500	0.0%	500	25.0%
Occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities	200	-33.3%	200	-33.3%
Machine operators and assemblers in manufacturing, including supervisors	200	0.0%	200	0.0%
Labourer in processing, manufacturing and utilities	x	...	x	...
Unclassified occupations	x	...	x	...

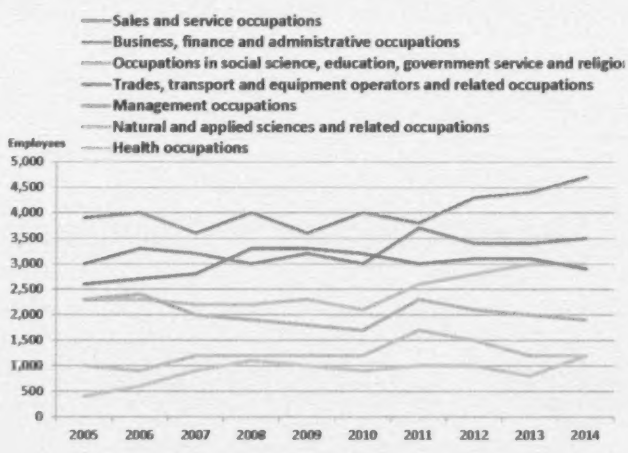
x = data suppressed.
... = not applicable.
Note: Those unemployed persons who have never worked before, and those persons who last worked more than 1 year ago make up the "unclassified" category in this table.
Source: Statistics Canada, Custom data table.

Employment by Top Occupations, Yukon, 2005 to 2014

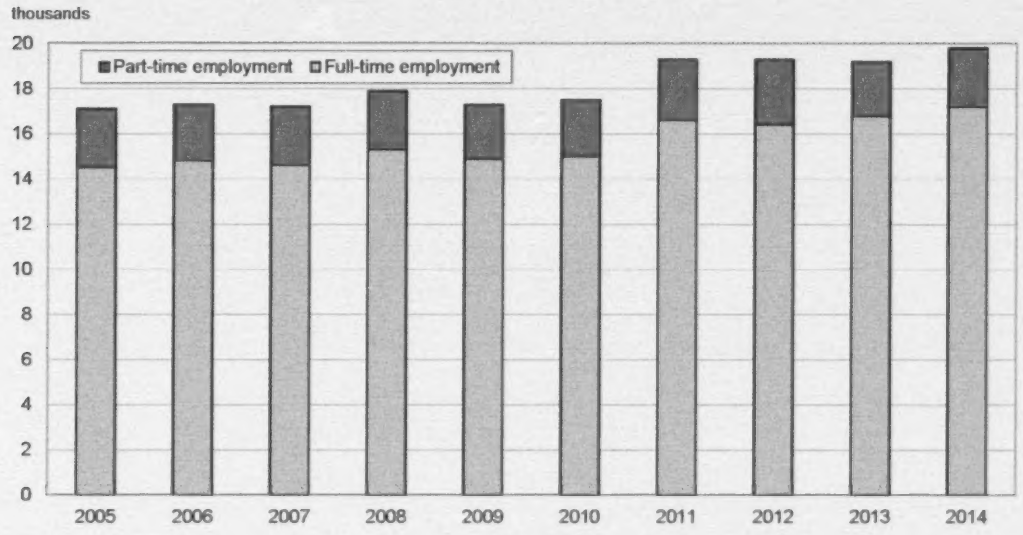
Sales and service occupations employed the largest number of Yukoners in 2014 with 4,700 workers, an increase of 300, or 6.8%, compared to 2013.

The second highest employment was in *Business, finance and administrative occupations* at 3,500. Compared to 2013, this is an increase of 100 workers, or 2.9%.

Source: Statistics Canada, Custom data table.



Type of Employment, Yukon, 2005 to 2014

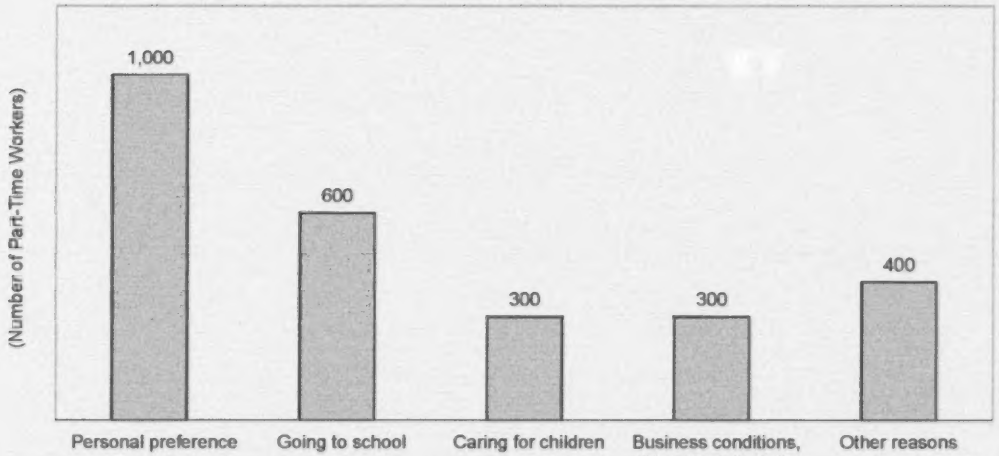


Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 282-0123.

In 2014, there were 17,200 (86.9%) full-time workers and 2,600 (13.1%) part-time workers in Yukon. Over the last ten years (2005 to 2014), the average proportion of part-time workers was 14.2%. In comparison, the proportion of part-time workers in Canada in 2014 was 19.3%, slightly higher than the average proportion of part-time workers (18.9%) between 2005 and 2014.

Yukon had the third lowest proportion (13.1%) of part-time workers in Canada in 2014, behind the Northwest Territories (10.4%) and Nunavut (11.4%). The highest proportion of part-time workers was in British Columbia (21.8%).

Reasons for Working Part-Time, Yukon, 2014

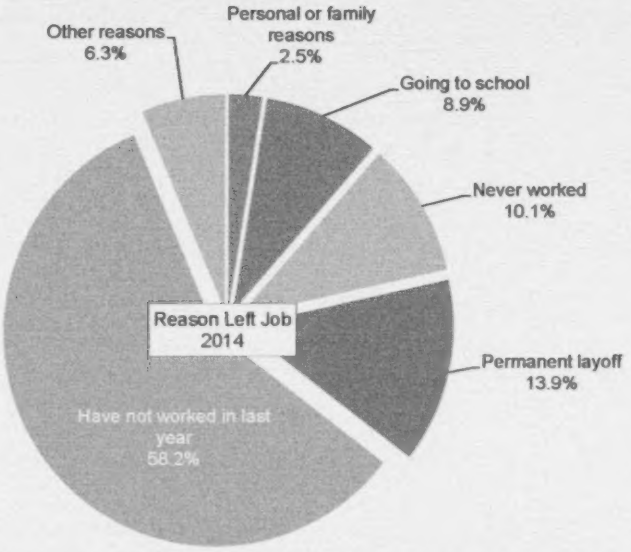


Source: Statistics Canada, Custom data table.

Of Yukon's 2,600 part-time workers in 2014, the following were stated as reasons for working part-time: 38.5% stated personal preference; 23.1% were going to school; 11.5% were caring for children; 11.5% cited business conditions (they did not look for full-time work in the last month); and 15.4% indicated other* reasons.

**Other reasons may include: own illness, other personal or family responsibilities, other voluntary, could not find full-time (did not look and looked for full-time job in last month) and /or business conditions (looked for full-time jobs in last month).*

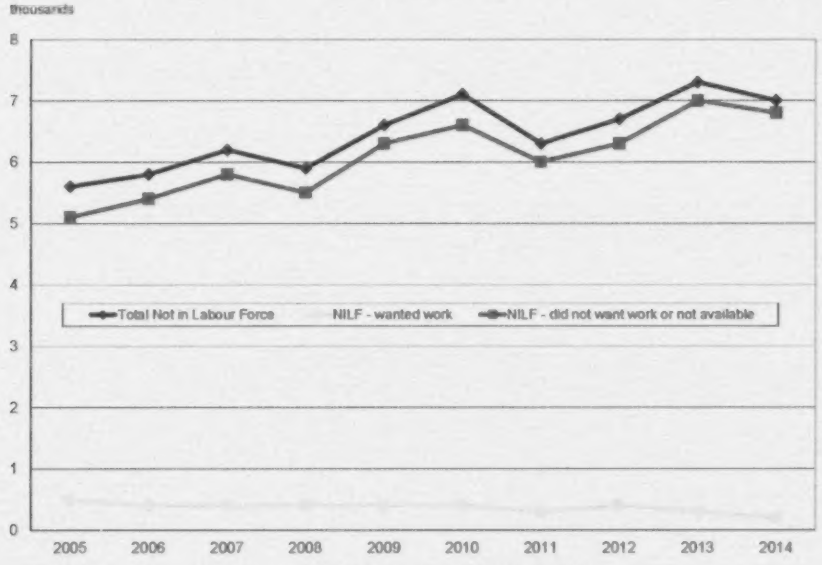
Reasons for Leaving or Losing Last Job (unemployed and not in labour force), Yukon, 2014



Source:
Statistics Canada,
Custom data table.

Of the 7,900 persons without a job in 2014 (aged 15 years and above, unemployed or not in labour force), 5,400 *had not worked* in the last year or had never worked (4,600 and 800, respectively). Of the 2,500 who *had worked* in the previous 12 months, 1,100 lost their job by permanent layoff, 700 left their job to attend school, 200 left citing personal family reasons, and the remaining 500 left for other reasons which may include: own illness or disability, dissatisfied, retired, temporary layoff, etc.

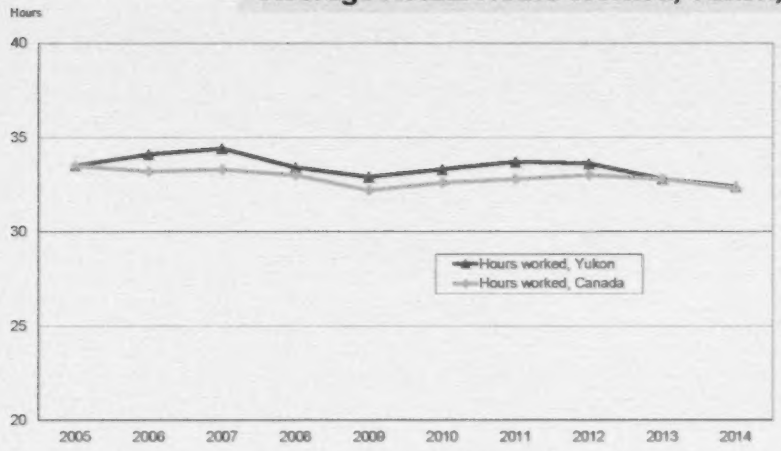
Not in Labour Force (NILF), Yukon, 2005 to 2014



Source: Statistics Canada, Custom data table.

In 2014, of the 7,000 persons who were not in the labour force, 6,800 did not want work or were not available, and 200 did want work. The reason for not looking for work was asked to those who wanted work but did not search for a job. Some of those reasons included illness, personal/family reasons, attending school, awaiting recall/reply, discouragement (believed no suitable work was available), etc.

Average Actual Hours Worked, Yukon, 2005 to 2014



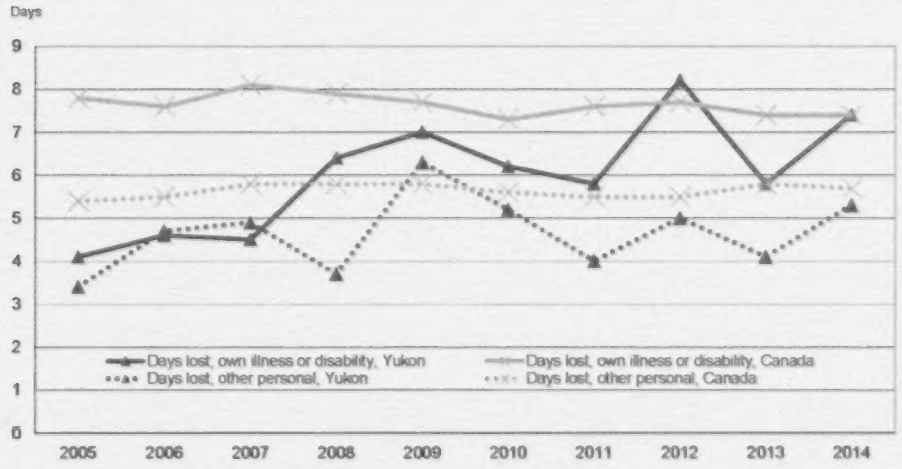
Note: Average actual hours worked is calculated by dividing the total actual hours worked at main job by the number of persons who were at work during the reference week.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 282-0026 and Custom data table.

In Yukon, the average actual hours worked was 35.9 hours per week in 2014. *Occupations unique to primary industry* reported the highest average hours worked, at 54.8 hours per week. *Machine operators and assemblers in manufacturing, including supervisors* reported the lowest average hours worked, at 26.5 hours per week.

Canada's average actual hours worked in 2014 was 35.3 hours per week. *Contractors and supervisors in trades and transportation occupations* reported the highest average hours worked, at 43.7 hours per week, while *Retail salespersons, sales clerks, cashiers, including retail trade supervisors* reported the lowest average hours worked, at 27.6 hours per week.

Average Number of Days Lost for Personal Reasons, Canada and Yukon, 2005 to 2014



Source:
Statistics Canada,
CANSIM 282-0030
and Custom data table.

Note: The estimated number of days lost per worker per year is calculated by pro-rating the time lost during the reference week for personal reasons over the whole year. These estimates apply only to full-time employees who are single job holders.

In Canada, an average of 12.9 days were lost per worker for personal reasons in 2014, while in Yukon, the average number was 12.6 days. The 2014 Yukon average is comprised of 7.4 days lost due to own illness or disability, (*5.7 days for men and 9.1 days for women*) and 5.3 days lost to family responsibilities and maternity leave (*2.1 days for men and 8.8 days for women*).

In 2014, the occupations that had the highest number of days lost for personal reasons were: *Occupations in social science, government service and religion (27.6 days); Trades helpers, construction, and transportation labourers and related occupations (27.1 days) and Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport (26.5 days).*

Number of Employees and Average Hourly Wage Rate by Occupation, Yukon, 2014

Main Job (Full-Time and Part-time Employees)	Number of Employees	% change '13 to '14	Avg hourly wage rate ($)	% change '13 to '14
Total, all occupations	**17,000**	**3.7%**	**28.48**	**2.2%**
Management occupations	1,200	-14.3%	40.47	17.0%
Senior management occupations	200	0.0%	x	...
Other management occupations	1,000	-16.7%	40.20	14.5%
Business, finance and administrative occupations	3,200	0.0%	27.88	2.0%
Professional occupations in business and finance	500	25.0%	37.22	10.8%
Financial, secretarial and administrative occupations	1,100	0.0%	28.01	-8.6%
Clerical occupations, including supervisors	1,600	0.0%	24.70	5.7%
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	1,100	-8.3%	36.01	0.9%
Health occupations	900	50.0%	34.64	0.0%
Professional occupations in health, nurse supervisors and registered nurses	500	66.7%	40.04	...
Technical, assisting and related occupations in health	400	33.3%	28.60	...
Occupations in social science, education, government service and religion	2,600	-3.7%	33.03	-1.3%
Occupations in social science, government service and religion	2,000	0.0%	31.36	-1.8%
Teachers and professors	600	-14.3%	38.49	2.0%
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	700	133.3%	29.30	...
Sales and service occupations	4,500	12.5%	20.33	4.5%
Wholesale, technical, insurance, real estate sales specialists, and retail, wholesale and grain buyers	200	...	x	...
Retail salespersons, sales clerks, cashiers, including retail trade supervisors	1,000	25.0%	18.20	-3.9%
Chefs and cooks, and occupations in food and beverage service, including supervisors	600	-14.3%	19.21	6.1%
Occupation in protective services	500	66.7%	31.11	...
Childcare and home support workers	300	-25.0%	x	...
Sales and service occupations n.e.c., including occupations in travel and accommodation, attendants in recreation and sport as well as supervisors	1,800	5.9%	17.66	-2.9%
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	2,300	-4.2%	27.95	1.0%
Contractors and supervisors in trades and transportation	300	0.0%	x	...
Construction trades	300	0.0%	x	...
Other trades occupations	800	0.0%	30.34	1.0%
Transport and equipment operators	600	0.0%	25.29	1.3%
Trades helpers, construction, and transportation labourers and related occupations	200	-33.3%	x	...
Occupations unique to primary industry	300	0.0%	x	...
Occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities	200	-33.3%	x	...
Machine operators and assemblers in manufacturing, including supervisors	200	0.0%	x	...
Labourer in processing, manufacturing and utilities	x	...	x	...

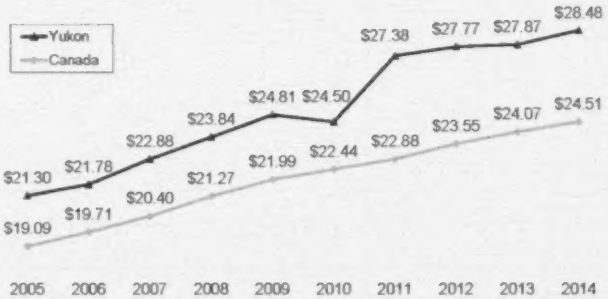
x = data suppressed.
... = not applicable.
Source: Statistics Canada, Custom data table.

Note: the above table displays 'number of employees' as opposed to previous pages which displays 'number of employed persons' (includes self-employed).

Average Hourly Wage Rate, Yukon and Canada, 2005 to 2014
(does not include self-employed workers)

Yukon's average hourly wage rate was $28.48 in 2014; an increase of $0.61, or 2.2%, compared to 2013. Canada's hourly wage rate was $24.51 in 2014, an increase of $0.44, or 1.8%, compared 2013.

In 2014, Yukon's average hourly wage rate ($28.48) was $3.97, or 16.2%, higher than the national average.

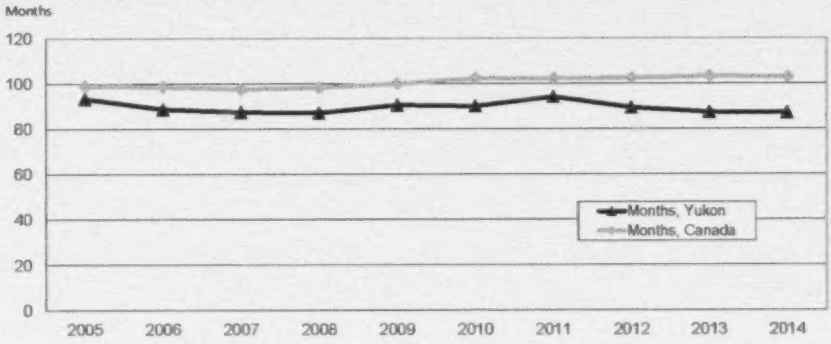


Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 282-0070 and Custom data table.

Average Job Tenure in Months, Canada and Yukon, 2005 to 2014

Note: Job tenure measures the number of consecutive months or years a person has worked for the current (or most recent) employer. The employee may have worked in one or more occupations or in one or more locations or businesses and still be considered to have continuous tenure if the employer has not changed. But if a person has worked for the same employer over different periods of time, job tenure measures the most recent period of uninterrupted work. A temporary layoff does not constitute an interruption.

Yukon's average job tenure measured in 2014 was 87.0 months (about 7.3 years), 0.3% lower than that measured in 2013. Canada's average job tenure in 2014 was 102.9 months (about 8.6 years), 0.4% lower than the average tenure measured in 2013.

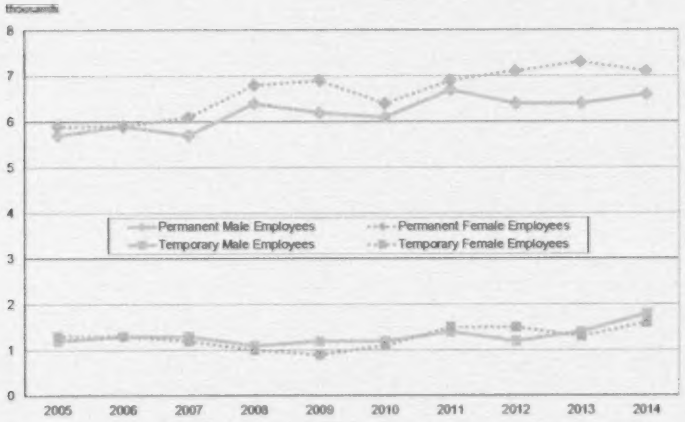


Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 282-0040 and Custom data table.

Yukon *Contractors and supervisors in trades and transportation* occupations had the longest job tenure measured in 2014 at 166.0 months, or about 13.8 years, followed by *Senior management occupations* (163.5 months or about 13.6 years) and *Professional occupations in health, nurse supervisors and registered nurses* (124.3 months or about 10.4 years). *Trades helpers, construction, and transportation labourers and related occupations* had the shortest job tenure at 27.0 months (about 2.3 years) followed by *Chefs and cooks, and occupations in food and beverage service, including supervisors* (37.0 months or about 3.1 years), and *Retail salespersons, sales clerks, cashiers, including retail trade supervisors* (40.5 months or about 3.4 years).

Overall, Yukon males reported higher job tenure measured in 2014 (89.0 months or about 7.4 years) than females (84.9 months or about 7.1 years).

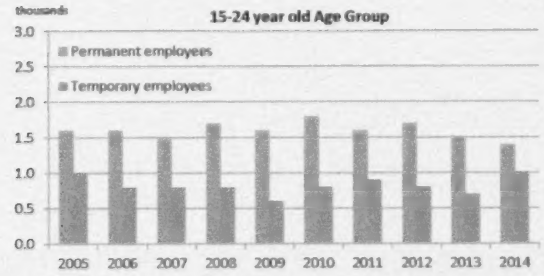
Temporary and Permanent Employees, by Sex, by Age Group Yukon, 2005 to 2014

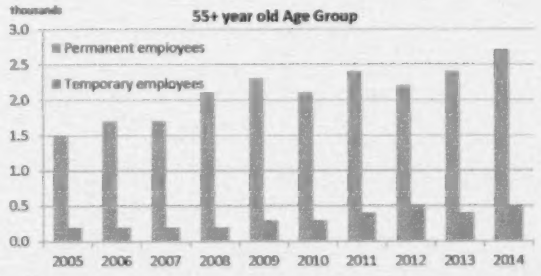


In 2014, of the 17,000 employees in Yukon, 13,700 (80.6%) were permanent and 3,300 (19.4%) were temporary. Nationally, 86.6% of employees were permanent in 2014 and 13.4% were temporary.

Of the 13,700 permanent employees, 6,600 (48.2%) were male and 7,100 (51.8%) were female. Of the 3,300 temporary employees, 1,800 (54.5%) were male and 1,600 (48.5%) were female.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 282-0080 and Custom data table.





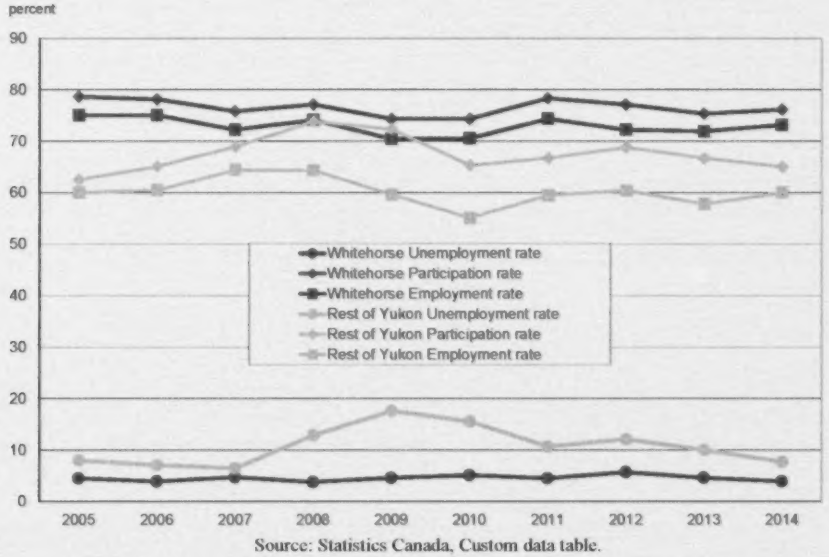
In 2014, of the 13,700 permanent Yukon employees, 1,400 (10.2%) were 15 to 24 years of age; 9,600 (70.1%) aged 25-54; and 2,700 (19.7%) were 55 and over. Of the 3,300 temporary Yukon employees, 1,000 (30.3%) were 15 to 24 years of age; 1,900 (57.6%) aged 25-54; and 500 (15.2%) were 55 and over.

Labour Force Characteristics, by Age Group, by Sex, Whitehorse, 2014

		Whitehorse				Rest of Yukon			
		15 +	15 - 24	25 - 54	55 +	15 +	15 - 24	25 - 54	55 +
Population	**Both Sexes**	**23,800**	**3,800**	**13,300**	**6,700**	**4,000**	**600**	**1,800**	**1,600**
	Males	12,100	2,000	6,600	3,500	2,000	300	900	900
	Females	11,700	1,800	6,700	3,200	1,900	300	900	700
Labour force	**Both Sexes**	**18,100**	**2,300**	**12,200**	**3,600**	**2,600**	**300**	**1,500**	**800**
	Males	9,600	1,400	6,100	2,000	1,200	200	700	400
	Females	8,600	900	6,100	1,500	1,400	200	800	500
Employment	**Both Sexes**	**17,400**	**2,200**	**11,800**	**3,400**	**2,400**	**300**	**1,400**	**800**
	Males	9,100	1,300	5,900	1,900	1,100	x	600	300
	Females	8,300	900	5,900	1,500	1,300	200	700	500
Full-time	**Both Sexes**	**15,100**	**1,400**	**10,900**	**2,800**	**2,100**	**200**	**1,200**	**700**
	Males	8,200	1,000	5,600	1,600	1,000	x	600	300
	Females	6,900	400	5,300	1,200	1,100	x	600	400
Part-time	**Both Sexes**	**2,300**	**800**	**900**	**600**	**300**	**x**	**200**	**x**
	Males	900	300	300	400	x	x	x	x
	Females	1,400	500	600	300	200	x	x	x
Unemployment	**Both Sexes**	**700**	**x**	**500**	**200**	**200**	**x**	**x**	**x**
	Males	400	x	300	x	x	x	x	x
	Females	300	x	200	x	x	x	x	x
Not in labour force	**Both Sexes**	**5,600**	**1,500**	**1,100**	**3,100**	**1,400**	**300**	**300**	**800**
	Males	2,600	700	500	1,400	800	x	x	500
	Females	3,100	800	600	1,600	600	x	200	300
Unemployment rate (%)	**Both Sexes**	**3.9**	**x**	**4.1**	**5.6**	**7.7**	**x**	**x**	**x**
	Males	4.2	x	4.9	x	x	x	x	x
	Females	3.5	x	3.3	x	x	x	x	x
Participation rate (%)	**Both Sexes**	**76.1**	**60.5**	**91.7**	**53.7**	**65.0**	**50.0**	**83.3**	**50.0**
	Males	79.3	70.0	92.4	57.1	60.0	66.7	77.8	44.4
	Females	73.5	50.0	91.0	46.9	73.7	66.7	88.9	71.4
Employment rate (%)	**Both Sexes**	**73.1**	**57.9**	**88.7**	**50.7**	**60.0**	**50.0**	**77.8**	**50.0**
	Males	75.2	65.0	89.4	54.3	55.0	x	66.7	33.3
	Females	70.9	50.0	88.1	46.9	68.4	66.7	77.8	71.4

x = data suppressed
Source: Statistics Canada, Custom data table.

Selected Labour Force Characteristics, Whitehorse, 2005 to 2014



Source: Statistics Canada, Custom data table.

Aboriginal Labour Force Characteristics, Yukon, 2013 to 2014

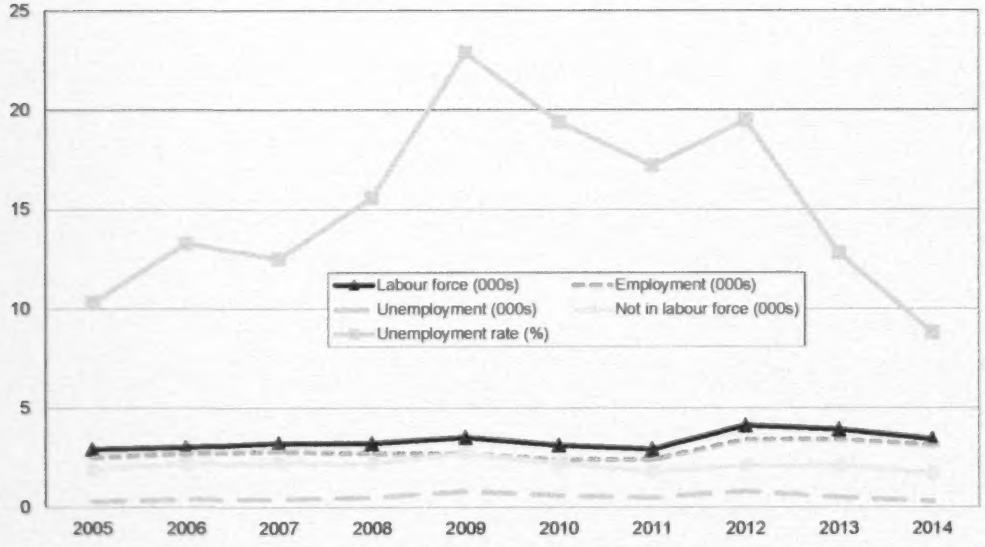
Note: Aboriginal is self-identified. It is a descriptor used by Statistics Canada which includes First Nation, Métis and Inuit.

	Total		Aboriginal		Non-Aboriginal	
	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
Labour force	20,400	20,700	3,900	3,400	16,500	17,400
Employment	19,300	19,800	3,400	3,100	15,900	16,800
Full-time employment	16,800	17,200	3,000	2,600	13,800	14,600
Part-time employment	2,400	2,600	400	500	2,000	2,200
Unemployment	1,100	900	500	300	600	600
Not in labour force	7,300	7,000	2,100	1,700	5,200	5,300
Unemployment rate	5.4%	4.3%	12.8%	8.8%	3.6%	3.4%
Participation rate	73.6%	74.7%	65.0%	66.7%	76.4%	76.7%
Employment rate	69.7%	71.5%	56.7%	60.8%	73.6%	74.0%

Source: Statistics Canada, Custom data table.

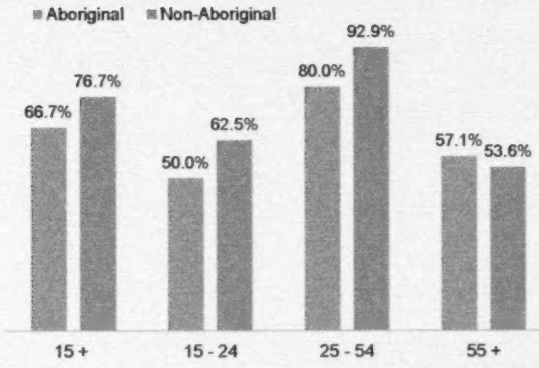
- In 2014, the Labour Force Survey in Yukon estimated a decrease of 500 (-12.8%) in the Aboriginal labour force compared to 2013. The non-Aboriginal labour force increased by 900 (+5.5%).
- Comparing 2014 to 2013, the number of Aboriginals employed decreased by 300 (-8.8%) . The number of non-Aboriginals employed increased by 900 (+5.7%).
- Unemployment in the Aboriginal labour force fell from 500 in 2013 to 300 in 2014 representing a 40.0% decrease. Non-Aboriginal unemployment remained the same at 600.
- The Aboriginal unemployment rate decreased by 4.0 percentage points between 2013 and 2014 from 12.8% to 8.8%. The non-Aboriginal unemployment rate decreased by 0.2 percentage points from 3.6% to 3.4%.
- In 2014, the participation rate of Aboriginal residents in Yukon increased to 66.7% from 65.0% in 2013. The participation rate of non-Aboriginal residents increased from 76.4% in 2013 to 76.7% in 2014.
- The Aboriginal employment rate in 2014 was 60.8%, an increase of 4.1 percentage points from the previous year. The employment rate for Yukon non-Aboriginals (74.0%)increased 0.4 percentage points from 2013.

Aboriginal Labour Force Characteristics, Yukon, 2005 to 2014

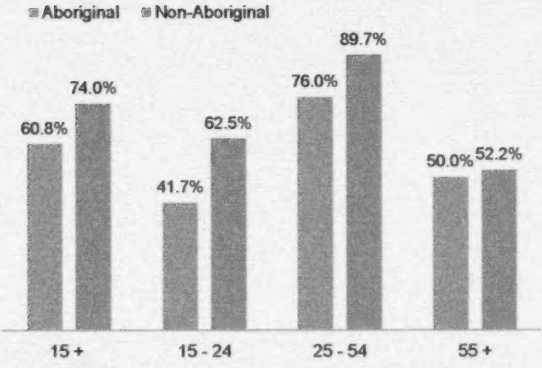


Source: Statistics Canada, Custom data table.

Aboriginal/Non-Aboriginal Participation Rates by Age, Yukon, 2014



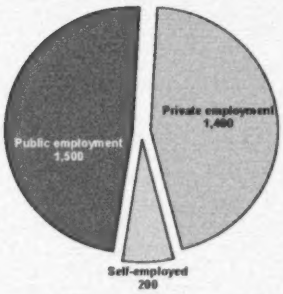
Aboriginal/Non-Aboriginal Employment Rates by Age, Yukon, 2014



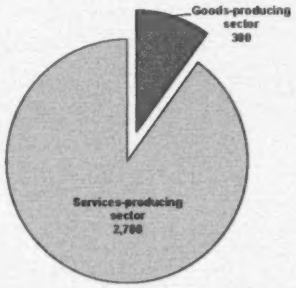
Source: Statistics Canada, Custom data table.

- Comparing 2014 to 2013, the participation rate for Aboriginals increased by 3.3 percentage points for those aged 15-24 years, increased by 1.9 percentage points for those aged 25-54 years and increased by 7.1 percentage points for those aged 55 years and over. Participation rates for non-Aboriginals decreased by 4.2 percentage points, increased by 1.2 percentage points, and increased by 2.1 percentage points for respective age groups.
- The proportion of the working-age Aboriginal population who were employed in 2014 (60.8%), was 17.3 percentage points higher than the lowest point over the past ten years (2009 rate of 43.5%). In comparison, the non-Aboriginal employment rate in 2014 (74.0%) was 1.1 percentage point higher than the lowest point (2010 rate of 72.9%) in the same period.

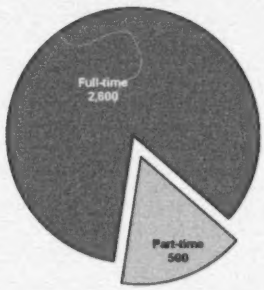
Aboriginal Employment by Class of Worker, 2014



Aboriginal Employment by Industry, 2014



Aboriginal Employment by Type of Employment, 2014



Source: Statistics Canada, Custom data table.

- In 2014, of the 3,100 employed Yukon Aboriginals, 48.4% were public employees (federal government, Government of Yukon, municipal governments or First Nation governments) and 45.2% were private sector employees. The remaining 6.5% were self-employed. In comparison, non-Aboriginal Yukoners reported 37.5% employment in the public sector, 47.0% were private sector employees, and the remaining 15.5% were self-employed.
- In 2014, 87.1% of employed Aboriginals were working in the *services-producing sector*, primarily in *Public administration, Health care and social assistance, Trade, and Educational services* industries. Of the employed Aboriginals, 9.7% were working in the *goods-producing sector*, primarily in *construction*. In comparison, of the employed non-Aboriginals, 84.5% was working in the services-producing sector and 14.9% in the goods-producing sector.
- In 2014, 83.9% of employed Aboriginals worked full-time in Yukon, compared to 86.9% of non-Aboriginals.

Where the numbers come from

Every month Statistics Canada surveyors in each province and territory of Canada interview a representative sample of individuals 15 years of age and older. The surveyors ask these individuals if they were working, or were looking and available for work, during the "reference week" (usually the 3rd week of the month). Individuals are counted as employed if:

- they worked for at least 1 hour during the reference week ("work" includes self-employment).

Individuals are counted as unemployed if:

- they were without work but had looked for work in the past 4 weeks;
- they had been laid off but were not looking for work because they expected to return to their original work;
- they were not looking for work because they had a new job starting within 4 weeks.

If someone is neither employed nor unemployed, they are then defined as not in the labour force and therefore not counted in the unemployment rate. However, they are still considered to be part of the working-age population.

In Yukon the LFS sample is designed to represent approximately 92% of the working-age population (Yukoners 15 years of age and older). Yukoners living in unorganized areas, full-time members of the armed forces and people living in institutions are not represented in the sample.

As a "household-based" survey, the LFS counts individuals as part of the labour force in the province or territory their home is in. Therefore, if an individual is working outside of Yukon, in the NWT for instance, but still has their home in Yukon, they are counted in Yukon's labour force.

Labour Force Survey estimates are rounded to the nearest hundred and Statistics Canada suppresses any figure that is below 200 to prevent direct or residual disclosure of identifiable data. This is to ensure the confidentiality of each individual respondent to the survey. In turn, percentages (i.e. employment or unemployment rates) based on suppressed numbers will also be suppressed and therefore not applicable.

Definitions:

1. Employment

Employed persons are those who, during the reference week, did any work for pay or profit, or performed unpaid family work or had a job and were absent from work.

2. Employment rate

Also referred to as "employment/population ratio", it is the number of employed persons expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over. The employment rate for a particular group (for example, women aged 25 years and over) is the number employed in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group.

3. Unemployment

Unemployed persons are those who, during the reference week, were available for work and were either on temporary layoff, had looked for work in the past four weeks, or had a job to start within the next four weeks.

4. Unemployment rate

The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force. The unemployment rate for a particular group (age, sex, marital status, etc.) is the number unemployed in that group expressed as a percentage of the labour force for that group.

5. Labour force

The labour force is the civilian non-institutional population 15 years of age and over who, during the survey reference week, were employed or unemployed.

6. Not in the labour force

Persons not in the labour force are those who, during the reference week, were unwilling or unable to offer or supply labour services under conditions existing in their labour markets; that is, they were neither employed nor unemployed.

7. Participation rate

The participation rate is the total labour force expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over. The participation rate for a particular group (for example, women aged 25 years and over) is the labour force in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group.

8. Goods-Producing Industries

Goods-Producing Industries (or goods sector, or goods industries): includes agriculture, other primary industries (forestry; fishing and trapping; mines, quarries and oil wells), manufacturing, construction and utilities (electric power, gas and water).

9. Service-Producing Industries

Service-Producing Industries (or service sector, or service industries): includes trade; transportation and warehousing; finance, insurance, real estate and leasing; professional, scientific and technical services; management, administrative and other support; educational services; health care and social assistance; information, culture and recreation; accommodation and food services; other services; and public administration.

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